





# THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

The Battle of Pittsburg Landing—Vindication of Gen. Grant—Letter from Major Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Prof. Henry Coppee, Philadelphia:

Dear Sir: In the June number of the United States Service Magazine, I find a brief sketch of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, in which I see you are likely to perpetrate an error, which General Grant may not deem of sufficient importance to correct. To General Buell's noble and gallant conduct you attribute the fact that the disaster of April 6, at Pittsburg Landing, was retrieved, and made the victory of the following day. As General Taylor is said in his later days to have doubted whether he was at the battle of Buena Vista at all, on account of the many things having transpired there, according to the historians, which he did not see, so I begin to doubt whether I was at the battle of Pittsburg Landing of modern description. But I was at the battles of April 6 and 7, 1862. Gen. Grant visited my division in person about 10 A. M., when the battle raged fiercest. I was then on the right. After some general conversation, he remarked that I was doing right in stubbornly opposing the progress of the enemy; and, in answer to my inquiry as to cartridges, told me he had anticipated their wants, and given orders accordingly; he then said his presence was more needed over at the left. About 2 P. M. of the 6th, the enemy materially slackened his attack on me, and about 4 P. M. I deliberately made a new line between McArthur's drill field, placing batteries on chosen ground, repelled easily a cavalry attack, and watched the cautious approach of the enemy's infantry, that never dislodged me there. I selected that line in advance of a bridge across Snake Creek, by which we had all day been expecting the approach of Lew. Wallace's division from Crump's Landing. About 5 P. M., before the sunset, Gen. Grant came again to me, and after hearing my report of matters, explained to me the situation of affairs on the left, which were not so favorable; still the enemy had failed to reach the landing of the boats. We agreed that the enemy had expended the force of his attack, and we estimated our loss, and approximated our then strength, including Lew. Wallace's fresh division, expected each minute. He then ordered me to get all things ready, and at daylight the next day to assume the offensive. That was before Gen. Buell had arrived, but he was known to be near at hand. General Buell's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and Grant's army, though collected together hastily, green as militia, some regiments arriving without cartridges even, and nearly all hearing the dread sound of battle for the first time, had successfully withstood and repelled the first day's terrific onset of a superior enemy, well commanded and well handled. I know I had orders from Gen. Grant to assume the offensive before I knew Gen. Buell was on the west side of the Tennessee. I think General Buell, Col. Fry and others of Gen. Buell's staff, rode up where I was about sunset, about the time Gen. Grant was leaving me. Gen. Buell asked me many questions, and got of me a small map, which I had made for my own use, and told me that by daylight he could have eighteen thousand fresh men, which I knew would settle the matter.

I understood Grant's forces were to advance on the left, and accordingly at daylight I advanced my division by the flank, the resistance being trifling up to the very spot where the day before the battle had been most severe, and then waited till near noon for Buell's troops to get up ahead, when the entire line advanced and recovered all the ground we had ever lost. I know that, with the exception of one or two severe struggles the fighting of April 7 was easy as compared with that of April 6.

I never was disposed nor am I now, to question anything done by Gen. Buell and his army, and know that approaching our field of battle from the rear he encountered that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives that excited his contempt, and that of his army, who never gave full credit to those in the front line, who did fight hard, and who had, at four P. M., checked the enemy, and were preparing the next day to assume the offensive. I remember the fact the better from Gen. Grant's anecdote of his Donelson battle, which he told me then for the first time—that at a certain period of the battle, he saw that either side was ready to give way; that the other allowed me to advance on the enemy, when, as he prognosticated, the enemy surrendered. At 4 P. M. of April 6th, he thought the appearances the same, and he judged, with Lew. Wallace's fresh division, and such of our startled troops as had recovered their equilibrium, he would be justified in dropping the defensive and assuming the offensive, in the morning. And, I repeat, I received such orders before I knew Gen. Buell's troops were at the river. I admit that I was glad Buell was there, because I knew his troops were older than ours and better systematized and drilled, and his arrival made that certain which before was uncertain. I have heard this question much discussed, and must say that the officers of Buell's army dwelt too much on the attempt of some of our raw troops, and gave too little credit for the fact that for one whole day, weakened as we were by the absence of Buell's army, long expected, of Lew. Wallace's division, only four miles off, and of the fugitives from our ranks, we had beaten off our assailants for the time. At the same time our Army of the Tennessee have indulged in severe criticisms at the slow approach of that army which knew the danger that threatened us from the concentrated armies of Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg, that lay at Corinth. In a war like this, where opportunities for personal prowess are as plenty as blackberries to those who seek them in the front, all such criticisms should be frowned down; and were it not for the military character of your journal, I would not venture to offer a correction to a very popular error.

I will also avail myself of this occasion to correct another very common mistake, in attributing to General Grant the selection of that battlefield. It was chosen by that veteran soldier, Major-General Charles F. Smith, who ordered my division to disembark there, and strike for the Charleston Railroad. This order was subsequently modified by his ordering Hurlbut's division to disembark there, and mine higher up the Tennessee to the mouth of Yellow Creek to strike the railroad at Burnsville. But troops prevented our reaching the railroad, when General Smith ordered me in person also to disembark at Pittsburg Landing, and take post

well out, so as to make plenty of room, with Snake and Lick creeks the flanks of a camp for the grand army of invasion.

It was General Smith who selected that field of battle, and it was well chosen. On any other we surely would have been overwhelmed, as both Lick and Snake creeks forced the enemy to confine his movements to a direct front attack, which new troops are better qualified to resist than where flanks are exposed to a real or chimerical danger. Even the divisions of that army were arranged in that camp by General Smith's order, my division forming, as it were, the outlying picket, while McClelland's and Prentiss' were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. Wallace in support of the right wing, and Hurlbut of the left; Lew. Wallace's division being detached. All these subordinate dispositions were made by the order of General Smith, before General Grant succeeded him to the command of all the forces up the Tennessee—headquarters Savannah.

If there were any error in putting that army on the west side of the Tennessee, exposed to the superior force of the enemy also assembling at Corinth, the mistake was not General Grant's—but there was no mistake. It was necessary that a combat, fierce and bitter, to test the manhood of the two armies, should come off, and that was a good place as any. It was not then a question of military skill and strategy, but of courage and pluck; and I am convinced that every life lost that day to us was necessary; for otherwise at Corinth, at Memphis, at Vicksburg, we would have found harder resistance, had we not shown our enemies that, rude and untutored as we then were, we could fight as well as they.

Excuse so long a letter, which is very unusual from me; but of course my life may cease at any moment, and I happen to be a witness to certain truths which are now beginning to pass out of memory, and form what is called history.

I also take great pleasure in adding that nearly all the new troops that at Shiloh drew from me official censure, have more than redeemed their good name; among them that very regiment which first broke, the Fifty-third Ohio, Col. Appen. Under another leader, Col. Jones, it has shared every campaign and expedition of mine since, with me now, and can march and bivouac and fight as well as the best regiment in this or any army. Its reputation now is equal to that of any from the State of Ohio.

I am, with respect,

Yours truly,  
W. T. SHERMAN,  
Major General.

Military Statistics.

Among the contributions to the last International Statistical Congress at Berlin was one on our armies by Mr. E. B. Elliott, which presents much curious information. It appears from a fifteen months' examination, there was a loss of seventy-two men per annum out of 1,000, twenty being killed or dying of wounds received in action, and twenty-five dying from disease and other causes. Thus it will be perceived that twice as many soldiers die from sickness as from casualties in battle. We suppose that those statistics refer to the earlier part of the war, so that there is ground for hope that the rate of deaths by sickness has diminished through greater care and experience. The ordinary rate of mortality in time of peace among civilians of a military age is about nine or ten per thousand in a year, and among United States soldiers in time of peace, twenty-six in a thousand. The mortality in war, therefore, is not so much larger as most persons would imagine.

These statistics strikingly disapprove the talk of our British enemies about the unprecedented destructiveness of our war. Mr. Elliott shows that the above rate of mortality is not only below that of our army in the war against Mexico, but is greatly less than that of the British during Wellington's Spanish campaigns and during the Crimean war. In Spain the annual average rate was 160 per thousand; and in the Crimea it was no less than 230 per thousand, these figures embracing only the deaths in hospitals, not including those on the battle field. This amazing disparity in our favor is probably due, in the main, to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, whose effectual services are beyond estimate. It is true that Mr. Elliott's statistics respecting this high, weight, size and other bodily characteristics of our soldiers, show them to be somewhat superior to the British and French soldiers, but not enough to account for such a vast difference in mortality.

Another fact is established by these statistics. Now and then a splenetic insinuation gets into the papers, to the effect that our officers do not fully share the dangers of their command. But Mr. Elliott shows that the proportion of officers killed in battle is much larger than of men, being in one period of observation eleven per thousand officers to eight per thousand men, and in another period forty-eight officers to thirty-two men in the thousand. On the other hand, the proportion of privates dying from diseases is greater than that of officers, being 22 officers to 45 men per thousand in a period of nine months.—*Cin Times*.

"GREENLAND ICE MOUNTAIN" HYMN.—As this is a most favorite hymn with all denominations of Christians throughout the land, it is interesting to know what was the occasion which induced the good Bishop Heber, of the Episcopal Church, to compose it. This information is given in the following paragraph from the "Christian World":

"From Greenland's Icy Mountains—The late Dr. Raffles, in a letter to Dr. Lowell Macaulay, gives the following interesting account of the origin of the missionary hymn of Bishop Heber ('From Greenland's Icy Mountains') which is now sung the wide world over:

"Heber, then rector of Hodnet, married the daughter of Dean Shipley, rector of vicar of Wrexham, in North Wales. On a certain Saturday, he came to the house of his father-in-law, who resided at the rectory or vicarage, to remain over Sunday, and preach in the morning the first sermon ever preached in that church, for the Church Missionary Society. As they sat conversing after dinner in the evening, the Dean said to Heber: 'Now as you are a poet, suppose you write a hymn for the service to-morrow morning.' Immediately he took pen, ink and paper, and wrote that hymn which, had he written nothing else, would have immortalized him. He read it to the Dean, and said: 'Will that do?' 'Ay,' he replied; 'and we will have it printed and distributed in the pews, that the people may sing it after the sermon.' 'Eut,' said Heber, 'to what tune will it go?' 'Oh,' he added, 'it will go to 'Twas when the seas were roaring.' And so he wrote in the corner at the top of the page, 'Twas when the seas were roaring.' The hymn was printed accordingly."

A Bogus Stato Legislature.

On the day that the 14th Corps triumphantly marched into the Capital, to the music of the Union, the officers of the 20th Corps, to the number of about one hundred, assembled at the Senate Chamber, called the roll of the House, appointed a Speaker and Clerks and opened the Legislature with prayer, the facetious Chaplain praying for the overthrow of the rebel Government, the return of Georgia to the old Union, fine weather and little fighting on our march to the coast, concluding with the remark, "All of which is respectfully submitted."

A lobby member very gravely arose in the gallery and asked if this honorable body would hear from the gallery.

Half an hour of discussion followed, and, on a division, it was decided that the gallery should be heard.

Rising with all the dignity and polish of a Chesterfield, he quietly put his hand in a side pocket, drew out a flask, placed it to his lips, replaced it in his pocket, and resumed his seat.

The Speaker—I must raise a point of order. I believe it is always customary to treat the Speaker.

Lobby Member—I beg the pardon of the Honorable House for my thoughtlessness—I believe it is customary to treat the Speaker.

Here he produced the flask, and proceeded: Yes, I beg to inform the House that I shall treat the Speaker—respectfully.

The flask dropped into his pocket and he into his seat, and cheers from the gallery and smiles from the Honorable Speaker's colleagues.

After the organization of the Legislature, the question of reconstructing the State was taken up and discussed for some hours, with all the gravity conceivable, by the Yankee representatives from the various counties. The result of the deliberations was that the State was laid back like a conquered child into the Union, and a committee appointed to kick Governor Brown and President Davis' names, which committee retired, and soon after returned and reported that they were animated by a progressive spirit, but that the articles upon which they were to exercise their "pedal extremities" were not set.

The Legislature adjourned after the style of Governor Brown's Legislature of the previous Friday, by taking a square drink and a handful of "hogouts"—*Cin Times*.

Send Them to His Mother.

"Am I dying, doctor? Isn't there any ray of hope?"

The feeble hand grasped the arm of the physician, as he was going his rounds among the sick and wounded in that hospital tent, and the youthful voice that asked the eager question trembled with emotion. It was a boyish face into which the physician turned and gazed; but the death angel had set its impress there, and the kind-hearted surgeon could only shake his head.

"I wanted to go home once more before I died. Oh, mother! mother!" The words were full of agony, and for a few moments the poor child lay with closed eyes, and tears trembled upon the long lashes, but they did not fall; he crushed them back and lifted his almost sightless eyes upward.

"My mother taught me to die, bless God for that! My home in heaven is always near." The struggle with feeble human nature was over. Angels were present to comfort the dying soldier, and quietly and peacefully he crossed the dark river upon the long, last march that ended his early campaign.

There was a soldier's burial. Kind hands hollowed the humble grave, and laid him down prayerfully and tearfully to his rest; and when the brave man turned back to the lonely tent, the sword and valise of their youthful officer met their eyes.

"What shall be done with them?" was the sorrowful question.

"Send them home to his mother."

And they came! It was the early morning of a bright October day. This broad sunlight lay all about the home, over whose threshold the young Lieutenant had gone forth some twelve months before, as full of life and activity.

The door of the neat white house stood open, and all along the floor of the wide, pleasant kitchen lay a stream of yellow sunshine, broken here and there by a restless moving shadow, where the waving tress came in between the sunlight. The mother was alone, and as she moved about her morning work, she sang in a low, sweet voice, snatches of hymns that she had often sung when the dear boy, now growing into manhood, nestled in her lap, and she was hushing him to sleep, and she looked as if expecting to see his bright face coming in at the door, or hear his cheery voice calling from the garden. "Mother."

Did she hear no whisper from the garden of Paradise, at that moment, calling, "Mother, mother?"

Was there not a guardian angel hovering about her—a youthful face now glowing with spiritual beauty—hovering over her? Alas, she saw it not!

The stage came rattling along the highway and her heart beat quicker at the sound, for perhaps there might be something from her darling boy. It stopped before the little wicket gate, and the driver came with a slow, reluctant step up the walk. There was something in each hand, which he brought silently and laid almost reverently on the table. Not a word broke the stillness. The poor mother looked upon a moment, and then, with a sharp cry of agony, sank down beside them.

"My boy! my boy! O God help me! this isn't all that is left!"

She drew the valise to her almost frantically, and lifted her white imploring face to the driver.

Ah! it needed not that solemn answer: one glance in that pitying light revealed the truth. Wondering at her own strength, she eagerly opened the valise. There was the coat, with its bright buttons and epaulets, that his companions had folded carefully away; and, as she held it up, she seemed to see the noble boy as he had stood before her in that dress, and asked so eagerly, "Now, mother, aren't you proud of your boy?" You won't cry any more, will you? I'm going to fight for the dear old flag, my father's flag and mine; I want to go with your approval and blessing." And then she placed her trembling hands upon his head and whispered through her tears—"Go, my son, and God be with you!" And God has been with him to the end. Then came his Bible, his little pocket Bible that she gave him on his birthday years before. He had read it faithfully. There was here and there a mark at his favorite chapters, and there were pencil lines drawn around many comforting texts that he had repeated upon tedious marches, and they had been his support and guide to the very last; a little pack of letters, so full of hope and trust to an absent son; and as she opened them one by one, she saw how some

tender passages, breathing her full heart's love, or telling of the old home that stood with open doors to receive him, were blotted with bitter tears, which the brave heart could not hold back; his picture with its worn case, into which his eyes had gazed so many times, and as she opened it a little slip of paper fluttered out, with the words in his own hand, "Sweet mother, what a blessing God has given me in you!" She had been a blessing to him; she had taught him the way to eternal life. God be praised for that. But a broken-hearted mother the kind neighbors raised from the place, where, overcome with grief, she had pillowed her head among the treasures of her son. Only for a little while, poor mother, my heart aches for you as I write, and for the thousands of hearts made desolate, for whom I can only pray for my own loved ones in this hour of danger. Only for a little time; the dearly gates are not closed. They were left ajar as the dear one entered in, unclosed and waiting for you. This incident is strictly true.—*Harper's Magazine*.

The correspondent of this Cincinnati Gazette under date of Dec. 21, says:

In the House to-day, a spirited scene followed a speech from Mr. Chanler, the representative of the Five Points, New York city. Mr. Schenck replied to him quite vigorously, and among other things intimated that he was really on the side of the rebellion. Chanler began a reply, saying the gentleman from Ohio accused him of aiding the rebellion. "No, no," exclaimed Schenck, "you did not do anything so meanly as to shoulder your musket, and go to the field and help your friends in rebellion." To this Chanler responded with a statement that, though not a member of the New York 7th Regiment, he had accompanied it to Washington at the outbreak of the war, and had one night stood guard as a private soldier. Subsequently he offered his services as a staff officer to General Dix and had been refused, and had made similar offers to several other general officers and all had refused him. Under these circumstances he claimed that he had done what he could to help suppress the rebellion. Little Cox at once rose with features expressive of solemnity and indignation. He hoped that his colleague, General Schenck, was now thoroughly ashamed of himself for having thus impugned the services of a soldier of the Republic. The House exploded, and the gallery joined in for some time; the only man in the Chamber having a sober face, was Mr. Chanler.

Incident of Sherman's March.

CITY CAPTURED BY SCOTS.

The cavalry left the same night, and on Sunday, the 20th, Captain Duncan rushed into town on a "free" cavalry charge, frightening the old granny who occupied the Mayor's chair into a surrender, and stampeding all the male population, with a small squad of ten men. One rebel lady, whose husband is a high official in the State, and whose family is among the *bon ton*, described the surrender in the following words:

"Early in the afternoon five Yankee scouts came dashing pell mell into the town, when the men—the mean, craven-hearted wretches, fully two hundred strong—skedaddled, leaving our baby Mayor to go out and surrender the place unconditionally to five greasy Yankees, ten miles in advance of their army. Oh, the men are mean, chicken-hearted wretches, and the Mayor a puffed up old fool. Had I been in town I'd collected all the women and driven the skunks out with mop handles and broom sticks."

This is the whole story in a nutshell. The craven-hearted bipeds of the masculine gender ran away and left their wives to the tender mercies of the Yankees, who, they have time and again asserted, came here to ravish, burn and plunder indiscriminately.—*Cin Times*.

Inventors, Mechanics, Agriculturists, ARE DIRECTED TO THE ANNUAL PROSPECTUS OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MECHANICAL JOURNAL IN THE WORLD, THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, A New Volume of which commences January 1, 1865.

THIS VALUABLE JOURNAL HAS BEEN published nineteen years, and during all that time it has been the firm and steady advocate of the interests of the Inventor, Mechanic, Manufacturer, and Farmer, and the faithful chronicler of the progress of ART, SCIENCE, and INDUSTRY.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the largest, the only reliable, and most widely circulated journal of the kind now published in the United States. It has witnessed the beginning and growth of nearly all the great inventions and discoveries of the day, most of which have been illustrated and described in its columns. It also contains a WEEKLY OFFICIAL LIST of all the PATENT CLAIMS, a feature of great value to all Inventors and Patentees.

In the MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, a full account of all improvements in Machinery will continue to receive careful attention, and all experiments and practical results attained will be fully recorded.

Also, FIRE-ARMS, War Implements, Ordnance, Vessels, Railway Machinery, Mechanics' Tools, Electric, Chemical, and Mathematical Apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machines, Hydraulics, Pumps, Water-wheels, etc.; Household and FARM IMPLEMENTS—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardners; Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which every body can understand.

PATENT LAW DECISIONS AND DISCUSSIONS will, as heretofore, form a prominent feature. Owing to the large experience of the publishers, Messrs. MUNN & CO., as Solicitors of Patents, this department of the paper will possess great interest to PATENTERS and INVENTORS.

The year's numbers contain several hundred superb engravings: also reliable practical recipes, useful in every shop and household. Two volumes each year, 416 pages—total 832 pages. TERMS—\$3 per year, \$1.50 for six months.

Specimen copies sent free. Address: MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York City.

City Election.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, December 6, 1864.

Ordered, That an election for eight Councilmen for the city of Frankfort, to serve for the ensuing year, be held at the Council Room in said city, on the first Saturday in January next, and that J. W. GWIN, J. W. BARRETT, and J. W. GWIN, be judges to superintend said election; also, to sit at the same time and place an election to be held for City Auditor.

By order of the Board.

J. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Dec. 16-1864.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY OF STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

WE can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864-336-twkly.

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up, as a stray, by F. H. Hodges, of Franklin county, living on the road leading from Frankfort to Owen, five miles North-east of Frankfort, a SORREL MARE, fourteen hands high, fifteen years old, branded on the left hind shoulder—marks illegible—supposed to be a Mexican brand—three white feet, bald face—appraised at \$25. Given under my hand as Justice of the Peace, for said county, this 26th of November, 1864.

LEWIS L. SULLIVAN, J. P. C. December 14, 1864-4t w.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby warned against trespassing on our land in the counties of Woodford and Franklin. All who disregard this notice will be duly prosecuted according to law.

JAS. M. BOITS, DAVID MITCHELL.

TAKE NOTICE!

PERSONS having tables, chairs, and other furniture which they have borrowed from the Capital Hotel, will please return the same without further notice.

J. E. AKIN. Nov. 29, 1864-1t.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns, such as Broom Pins, Bar Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish styled, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

Also keeps

PERFUMERY

of all kinds: Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tackling Combs, Madam Damore's Hair Elevators and Corslets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church.

L. R. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Dec. 2, 1864-3w4m.

To the Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

THE Circuit Court at its October term made this order:

It is ordered that the Trustee loan to the creditors respectively, whose debts are fully and satisfactorily proven herein, an amount of the money on hand, as shown by his report afore said, on their respective bonds with good security not exceeding one-third each of the principal of their respective claims, payable one day after date, and report the same to this court. Bonds will be prepared for those who hold such claims and choose to take the money.

A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of T. S. Page. Oct. 21, 1864-1w3m.

"To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, unless said property is there for repairs, or for special reasons in the charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be directed to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the Institution.

J. M. MILLS, Inspectors. JAS. H. OAKARD, D. G. JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.

C. D. PENNEBAKER, AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY, Washington, D. C. O. Box 127.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Penalties and damages for: non-Return Pay, and Bounties. Soldiers' and their widows, or heirs, will receive special attention GRATIS.

CIRCULAR NO. VI. The following notice published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with. C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by Subalterns or other claim to be examined, and it be the duty of the Commissioner General of the United States, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner General of the United States, to examine and report the same, and to certify the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissioner General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner General of Subsistence, to examine and report the same, and to certify the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissioner General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; 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# THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1865.

## Review of News.

Dispatches from Gen. Burbridge and Stowen have been received announcing the complete success of their Virginia expedition. The loss they have inflicted upon the rebels is irretrievable. The railroad bridge from New River, Va., to the Tennessee line, are all destroyed. Thirteen railroad trains, with the locomotives of most of them, besides many extra cars, were captured and destroyed. All the depots of supplies in South-western Virginia, the railroad depots, foundries, mills, storehouses, factories, wagon and ambulance trains were destroyed. 2,500 rounds of artillery ammunition, 2,000 pack saddles, 2,000 horses, 1,000 mules, and a great number of small arms, were captured. Two rebel editors, and four printing presses were taken, the latter being sent to Parson Brownlow as a Christmas Gift. The salt works at Saltville, and lead works at Leadville, were entirely destroyed. The captured rebel prisoners are 34 officers and 845 men. Our losses do not exceed 200 killed, wounded and missing. So Breckinridge is used up, and has fled, with the remnant of his force, into North Carolina.

The escape of Hood from Tennessee is contradicted. It is stated that he first intended crossing the river at Decatur, but Steedman was too quick for him. He then laid his pontoons across the river at Florence, but our gunboats shelled them so vigorously that the enemy were obliged to hunt another point, and left for Bainbridge. There, however, the river is too wide, and the current too strong for the bridge to be laid. Hood is suffering excessive tribulation, for Thomas is close at his heels. The rains and bad roads make movements very slow.

From Sherman we learn that Kilpatrick has destroyed the Savannah, Albany, and Gulf Railroad up to the Altamaha river, shutting up a large amount of rolling stock between the river and Albany. In a letter to his brother, Gen. Sherman speaks very encouragingly of the prospect. Part of his army were in motion on a northward tour. In addition to his captures already noticed, he has found two millions of dollars worth of gold.

A Missouri guerrilla named Hunter was arrested in Salt Lake City. He had 30,000 in greenbacks, stolen from the Bloomington, Missouri, about a year ago. Hunter has been sent back by train, and will be taken to Huntsville.

A number of rebel prisoners now in our hands are supposed to be about ninety thousand. The exchange of prisoners will be regulated on once, and our suffering martyrs released from the horrors of the rebel pen. Although Peace men and rebel sympathizers, have been condemning Secretary Seward for his refusal to receive Mr. Parker, the Peace Embassy from England, the English press approves his conduct. The London Times applauds the Secretary for the well merited snub.

The Yankees work quickly and are never idle. Already a loyal paper has been established in Savannah, called the Loyal Georgian.

Richmond papers are acknowledging the Confederacy to be under a cloud. The Enquirer urges that Jeff. Davis be ousted from his position as Commander-in-chief of the rebel army, and that Gen. Lee be appointed in his stead.

A delegation of Kentuckians has been waiting on the President with a request that he revoke the order of banishment made against Lieut. Gov. Jacob of our State. It is believed that the request will be granted. These gentlemen are also urging a revoking of Gen. Burbridge's order relative to shooting guerrillas.

Last fall a rebel Baptist preacher, Preston Williams, was drafted in Hardin county. The succeeding Sabbath, he announced since he was obliged to enter the army would make choice of the manner in which he would serve his country. So he collected three hundred of his neighbors and sons and went into the guerrilla business. This party has formed part of the band that has been roaming through southwestern Kentucky, committing every atrocity that rascality could prompt. The Rev. ascendral has at last been captured and sent to Louisville. A military Commission will now doubtless give him his rights.

Despatches from Gen. Burbridge announce the death of Maj. Wm. O. Boyle, of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry. He was killed, while leading his brigade, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Breckinridge, near Marion, Va. Maj. Boyle was the oldest son of Gen. J. T. Boyle, of Louisville. He entered the army in his seventeenth year and had never asked for a furlough or been absent from his post—except during a severe illness—until his death, in his nineteenth year. Gov. Bramlette had sent him a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, but he had not been mustered. Maj. Boyle offered ample worthy the emulation of our soldiers, and his death is deeply lamented.

The official correspondence between the United States government and that of Brazil, the subject of the capture of the Florida, has been published. President Lincoln disapproves the act of Capt. Collins, suspends him, and orders him to appear before a military tribunal. The Consul at Bahia is dismissed on account of his conduct in the matter of the crew of the Florida will be released.

The Secretary censures the act of harboring the rebel pirates by Foreign Powers. The death of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, ex-Vice President of the United States, is announced. He died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last.

A Happy New Year to all our readers, young and old, rich and poor, gay and grave, sorrowing and rejoicing. To one and all we come with greeting, and with best wishes for their welfare, with fond hopes that the new year may scatter brightest and choicest blessings upon their paths. The old year has passed from our sight, and if we have not thankfully received its blessings, or wisely improved its teachings, it is now too late. But let improvement of mind and heart and soul, mark the progress of the new year, and then, though we cannot read its future, we shall be prepared for all its revelations. At the opening of this new year, the all-absorbing theme of interest is our country, with its struggles, its dangers, and its triumphs. The opening of the old year found our people thanking God for his aid in the past and taking courage for the future; its closing hours were cheered with the shouts of victory and with bright hopes that vigorous war would soon compel a glorious and lasting peace.

The past year has been a year of triumph for the Union cause. In all their plans the enemy have been worsted, and the hopes with which they entered upon the year's campaign have all been disappointed. It will be remembered that it was the plan of the rebel leaders to assume the offensive in the year's operations. The defensive policy had proved a failure, and they had been driven from their strongholds, till large portions of Secession was held by the Federal forces. But the offensive plan has proved still more disastrous. They have failed terribly wherever it has been undertaken—Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee have been hurled back the invading foe with a terrible loss both to men and material. The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was a decided failure also in this—it was undertaken in order to force Gen. Grant to fall back from Richmond for the protection of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Grant, however, would not fall back—he stayed where he was, forced Lee to remain there, while a sufficient force was found in the valley to drive Early back and then to hold him in check—whipping him again and again most handsomely and severely. But we have not only been on the defensive. About the 3d of May last, the great movement was begun by Gen. Grant by which Gen. Lee was made to advance towards Richmond closely pressed by the ever retreating Yankees. He is still shut up in Richmond; every effort to drive our forces back or weaken their lines has failed, while on the other hand, Gen. Grant is constantly strengthening his position, contracting his lines about the rebel Capital, and cutting off their communications. Gen. Sherman having taken Atlanta, has acted pretty much as he pleased. He has marched at will through Georgia, inflicting incalculable injuries upon the Rebels, has captured Savannah with its immense stores, and now can turn his steps northward if such be his pleasure. He has proved the Confederacy a mere shell, and everywhere the signs are that its days are numbered, Rosecrans by his defeat of Price in Missouri, and Thomas by his utter rout, if not entire destruction of Hood's army, have left the Confederacy but one organized force, and that Gen. Grant holds at bay in Richmond.

Has not the past year closed happily? and may we not congratulate our readers on the prospects ahead? It is true that in 1864 we have been made to suffer disaster and wrong—the unprovoked and unnecessary burning of Chambersburg, the cold blooded massacre at Fort Pillow and Plymouth, the defeats in Florida, on Red River, and at New Market, the fiendish starving of our prisoners in rebel hands, are not forgotten; but terrible has been the punishment of those at whose hands we have suffered these things, while the good we have received has far outweighed the ill.

Another cause for congratulation is the result of the exciting Presidential campaign through which our country lately passed. It did seem as though a peaceful election would be impossible; but the people did calmly express their will at the polls, and the minority have gracefully and patriotically acceded to the popular verdict. Since the election, party strife has in a great measure ceased, and the Union feeling is being more strongly developed than ever—everywhere is seen a determination to strengthen the hands of the Administration in the endeavor to crush the Rebellion.

We have written enough here in a hoarse spirit. For all that has been accomplished, we thank Him in whom our strength lies and who works all things according to the counsel of his own will. Let all our people hope and work for success during the year which now opens so brightly. Though war must still be waged, yet the end in view is a lasting and honorable peace—a united, prosperous and happy people. May the present year accomplish this—then indeed 'twill be a happy one to all.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the Agricultural Rooms in Frankfort, on Thursday, the 5th of January, 1865, for the purpose of electing a board of officers to act for said society during the ensuing year. A full attendance of members, and of all interested in the development of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, and in the establishment of the Agricultural College by the Legislature, is earnestly requested. L. J. BRADFORD, President.

A standing charge on the part of the rebel leaders against our gallant officers and brave soldiers is, that wherever they go every crime is resorted to against the enemy, even the infamous one of violating their mothers, wives, and daughters, and maltreating their little ones. From the time that the Greco-Beauregard uttered the slander that our war cry was "Beauty and booty," down to the late despairing and amusing calls upon Georgians to defend their homes from desolation, this foul and malignant lie has been persistently circulated. Now the best commentary upon the falseness and baseness of this charge, is the fact that the rebels never hesitate to leave their defenceless families to the tender mercies of our armies, whenever they are forced to fly from them. An amusing instance of this is furnished in the account published in another column, of a Georgian city captured by scouts. Then again, Gen. Hardee, who issued one of the blazing proclamations, in running away from Savannah, left his wife and children behind him. If we remember aright, when Gen. Bragg and his officers and the mock Governor and their motley crew, hurried away pell-mell, helter-skelter, from Frankfort at this mere report of Gen. Dumont's approach, they had no hesitancy in leaving the ladies they had so gallantly collected for the "Inauguration" festivities, to the hands of our army. Gen. Lee's daughter was left within the Federal lines. The wife and daughters of Gen. Preston, the wives of the rebel Gen's Smith and the sisters of General Cheatham, are all now, or have been, either left or sent within our lines, where they daily associate with those whose families and friends are part of the material of our armies. And so all through the South, with both officers and men. The charge alluded to then is either false, or these men have neither the manliness or honor to shield their families from such wrongs. Of course the latter is not true. The falsehood and calumny is only another method of firing the Southern heart, as contemptible as it is infamous.

Union County Convention.

The Union men of Franklin county met at the Court House in Frankfort, on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this county in the Union State Convention on the 4th of January.

On motion of Col. J. J. Miller, Judge Jacob SWIGERT was called to the chair.

On motion of Col. Hodges, Jous L. Scott was appointed Secretary.

Win H. Gray then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That all truly loyal voters in Franklin county be appointed delegates to the State Union Convention which is to assemble in Frankfort, on the 4th of January, 1865. That by this it is intended that all true Union men in the county, irrespective of who they voted for President of the United States, are appointed delegates, provided they now sustain Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, and are willing to act in concert with the Administration party of the State, and are for the suppression of the rebellion at any cost.

Resolved, That we wish to avoid any discord in our ranks, and we do not expect or desire any person to act with us except those that are loyal from conviction and who know their duty and have the courage to do it.

On motion of Hiram Berry the meeting adjourned.

JACOB SWIGERT, President.

JOHN L. SCOTT, Secretary.

Fair Play, in a letter from Mr. Sterling to the Cincinnati Commercial of Dec. 23th, is charged with injustice to our Governor. He is charged with apathy and indifference toward the troubles and distress which the citizens of Kentucky are suffering in the guerrilla-infested districts. The cruelties and indignities which our people are suffering from the outrages of guerrillas are beyond endurance, and we can sympathize with them in their wrongs and in their complaints. But still they should be careful not to be unjust towards the innocent, and not to lay blame at the door of those who are not in fault in the matter. It does not need that any one should "speak in tones of thunder" to arouse our Executive to a sense of the condition of our State. Already he is perfectly aware of it, and has done, and is now doing what he can to better that condition. The three battalions which he has been permitted to raise for the protection of citizens from the guerrillas, have done good work wherever they have operated—have done more towards clearing out the guerrillas than all the Federal forces in the State have done. The truth is, however, with regard to all sections of the State, as Fair Play says of his region, that "there are so many sympathizing friends to give guerrillas information, and to hide them, it need be, that the military might as well hunt for the same number of red foxes." The true remedy in this condition of the case is the formation of Home Guards—bands of reliable men—who, acquainted with the character of their neighbors and with all the by-ways and roads in the vicinity of their homes, can trace these lurking scoundrels to their hiding places. A very small band is amply sufficient for the work. This is the plan our Governor has recommended again and again—he has urged it upon the loyal citizens of the State, and where it has been tried it has proved beneficial. We believe it is the only way in which guerrillas can be hunted down and destroyed. As far as he has been able, Gov. Bramlette has provided men and money for the needed protection of loyal citizens—we think his forthcoming Message will show this, and also that he has had the interests of the State just as much at heart, and been ready to do just as much for its welfare, as either of those noble Governors, Morison or Brough. Fair Play may well hold these

latter up to our admiration, but not for the purpose of detracting from the merits of Gov. Bramlette. As for the insinuation that the Governor is one of the contemptible "Peace party," it is scarcely worth a notice. He has been in the field against the rebels, and he is still on the sword until the last traitor shall return to his allegiance. He is a truly loyal man and will stand by the Government to the last, and is ready to enforce any just policy that will—in the words of Fair Play—"as far as possible protect the truly loyal and crush out treason and guerrillas, and punish offenders to the full extent of their merits."

Union State Convention.

This Convention which is called to meet at Frankfort on Wednesday, January 4, will convene at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for organization.

We would call the notice of our readers to the Prospectus of the Western Presbyterian, which is published in our paper of today. A Presbyterian paper has been greatly needed in our State. Since the Presbyterian Herald ceased to exist, this body has been without an organ; no religious paper of that denomination has been published in the State since that time. A monthly periodical under the name of the Western Presbyterian, was published at Louisville for a few months, but it was rather a Magazine than a Newspaper, and failed to meet the wants of the great body of Presbyterians in the State.

We are glad, therefore, to be able to announce the publication at Danville, Ky., of the Western Presbyterian, a weekly paper, under the editorial control of Rev. Edward P. Humphrey and Rev. Stephen Yerkes. The character and ability of these eminent divines and teachers of Theology, gives assurance to us that they will produce, as they say, "an old-fashioned Presbyterian paper" which Presbyterians may read without blushing for their church and ministers—a paper which shall benefit the heart and soul, and instruct the Church in all knowledge by which men are made wise unto salvation.

We earnestly commend this publication to our readers of the Presbyterian church, and hope that they will exert themselves in procuring a large subscription list to cheer the Editors in the commencement of their enterprise.

The Kentucky Contributor to the Cincinnati Gazette, commencing an article upon the question of slavery which appeared in the Louisville Journal of Dec. 22, gives the following just tribute of praise to Governor Bramlette:

We are glad to see this appeal to Governor Bramlette in the same article:

"We hope that our noble Governor also will take the subject into his earnest consideration, and present it favorably to the Legislature. Gov. Bramlette has it in his power to render by so doing a service to the State which will make his name illustrious in its annals to the latest posterity. We know that he has earnestly struggled to conserve the interests of the slave property of the State under the Constitution, and the relentless tide has swept it away, and now he will rise above all passion, prejudice or adverse feeling to a glorious light of philanthropy, statesmanship and patriotism which the eventful crisis presents to him and demands at his hands."

We welcome every word of the above extract. The people of this State can never forget the services of Governor Bramlette to Kentucky four years ago, just after the election of Mr. Lincoln precipitated the rebellion. Then he took a noble and patriotic stand for the good of the beloved Commonwealth, and did her manly service in the dark days of '61. Let him but act now as heartily for the present good of Kentucky as he did then for her interest, and he will win her plaudit. "Well done, good and faithful servant." Governor Bramlette felt it to be his duty to oppose the policy of the Administration on the subject of the negro.

We were sorry he did so, and believed that he was mistaken in his views of what was the true interest of the State. That policy has been submitted to the people and they have decided in its favor, and now it has become imperiously necessary for the interest of the State that slavery should be removed as quickly as possible. We believe Gov. Bramlette thinks so, and we have a strong hope, amounting almost to confidence, that he will be found working to forward that interest of Kentucky. Our Governor is not a rabid pro-slavery man. He is not so blinded by party passion as not to see that slavery caused this strife, and now stands in the way of Union. He knows, too, that he is Governor of the whole State, and not of a faction. Hence our confidence that he will recommend to the Legislature favorable action upon the proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution. Let him do so, and he will truly make his name illustrious in the annals of our noble old State, and will place his name among those who have been her greatest benefactors.

We clip the following beautiful little gem from an exchange. The beauty lies in its truth:

If you are wise,  
Just rub your eyes,  
And go to work and advertise.

Grand Free Hop.

THE friends of the Capital Hotel are respectfully invited to attend a Grand Hop at the Hotel, on Friday evening next, January 6, from 8 to 12 o'clock.

Jan. 2, 1865-2t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 2nd day of Jan. 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Babbitt, Mrs. Mary L. Hackett, John Harrod, Holland Jouy, Mrs. Joseph Brewer, James S. Long, Miss Sallie Brewer, Miss Lucy (2) Martin, Mary Jane (2) Brewer, William Murphy, Thomas Bryan, Mrs. Mary Prietan, Henry Duvall, Miss Josephine Pearson, Alexander Dally, Mrs. Nancy (2) Strong, J. F. Green, Miss Annie Townsend, Miss Ellen Forbes, Hiram Stevenson, B. D. Green, Miss Leoma Swarigan, Mrs. Edna Goodwine, Miss Em. V. Vice, William Martin Hunter, Wesley Vahan, Timothy Wilkinson, Mrs. Mary

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 7, P. M.

Jan. 3, 1865-1t.

W. A. GAINES, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Capital Hotel, whilst I had charge of it, will present them for settlement.

Jan. 2, 1865-3t.

A. O. CAMMACK.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

H. A. WEAVER, MANAGER.

[Also Lessee and Manager of the Lexington Theatre.]

THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT

Are respectfully informed that the above place of amusement will be opened by a

FIRST CLASS COMPANY.

For a brief season.

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the Young, Beautiful and Gifted Actress,

On Tuesday Evening, January 3d, will be presented the thrilling Play of the Soldier's Daughter.

MISS RACHEL JOHNSON,

Who will appear in the character of

WIDOW CHEERLY!

In the great Play of The Soldier's Daughter.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,

MR. B. MACAULEY,

AS FRANK HEARTALL.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle 75 cts. First Box 50 cts.

Doors open at 7 to 7:30. Curtain will rise at 7:45 o'clock.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

MILES' SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR,

THE best brand offered for sale in this market.

Persons wishing an extra article should buy some of it; it can be had every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

From Mr. Wm. Cleveland, who can be found with the wagon, on the street, or at the old stand of A. Kahr. Such as are not acquainted with the brand are referred to A. G. Hodges, J. M. Hewitt, R. W. Blackburn, Mrs. A. J. Welch, Miss Sarah Bacon, Mrs. J. J. Crittenden, Sam'l Pepper, L. B. Crutcher, Lewis Weittel, and others who have been using the flour. Those living in South Frankfort should send to the store for it.

Every pound warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the flour can be returned and the money will be refunded.

JOHN E. MILES, Agent.

December 29, 1864.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin.

The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the

4th, 5th, and 6th days of January, 1865, to receive the Taxes and Issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same; and that all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Upon failure to pay the penalty is five per centum.

WILLARD DAVIS, Collector Fifth District of Kentucky.

A. G. BUSH, D. C.

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 23d, 1864.

Internal Revenue Stamps furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector.

Dec. 23, 1864-1d.

Western Presbyterian,

DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. Edward P. Humphrey and the Rev. Stephen Yerkes. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald. The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the period through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church—its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church as the basis of unswerving adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 2nd of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address,

WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN, Danville, Kentucky.

DRAFT.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

October 14, 1864.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Directs under letter of September 22d, 1864, that mustering and disbursing officers set to, at once, all outstanding claims for premiums for presenting recruits prior to July 4th, 1864, and pay, immediately, all such as are found to be correct and just.

Such claims, as above specified, will be presented to Captain C. H. Fletcher, 1st U. S. Infantry, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Louisville, Ky.,

W. H. SIDELL, Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for Ky. October 21, 1864-tw&w-tu Nov. 1.

General Orders!

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN. STATE OF KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE KY., Dec. 2d, 1864.

The attention of all able-bodied men who have served two years or more in the army and been honorably discharged therefrom, and who desire to re-enlist, is called to the following order:

"WAR DEPARTMENT" "ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE," "WASHINGTON, November 28."

"GENERAL ORDERS," "No. 358."

"Order for raising and organizing a new Volunteer Army Corps."

"First. That an army corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, and to be enlisted for not less than one year, and to be designated the 1st corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia; commencing the organization on the 1st of December, 1864, and continuing until the first day of January next. The private to consist of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years and therefore not subject to draft. The officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years."

"Second. Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington and will be ordered to the district in which they or their families are, and will be paid a special bounty of \$300 from the substitute fund on being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged."

"Third. Details of organization, which will be presented by the Adjutant General, the heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt examination and organization, arming, equipping and applying the corps."

"Fourth. Major General Hancock is assigned to the command of this corps, with head-quarters at Washington."

"By order of the Secretary of War."

[Signed] "E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. General."

Such persons, upon presenting themselves at these head-quarters, or at the office of any Provost Marshal in the State, will be furnished transportation to Washington, D. C., where they will be enlisted and mustered into service."

W. H. SIDELL, Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for Ky. December 6, 1864.—swt.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 6.

New York, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of September has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, 81 JOHN STREET, New York, on and after October 7, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business 1st day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Nov. 29th 1864.—sw2t.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

D. R. F. O'DOND would respectfully announce to the public that he will send a brief description in plain language of any one of all the

DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

With the newest and most approved methods of curing them, on the receipt of fifty cents. All communications at fully confidential.

Address,

P. O. DOND, M. D., Duham Centre, Middlesex county, Connecticut.

Nov. 19, 1864-2m?

PILES! A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Remed what there any who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Harcard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864-tw&wly-325.

Posting Notice.

Franklin County, Set.

TAKEN up as a Stray by T. S. Johnson, living in Frankfort, Ky., ONE BAY MULE COLT, with black legs, 4 feet high, supposed to be seven or eight months old, no other brands or marks perceptible. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for said County, to forty dollars. Witness my hand, this 18th day of Oct., 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. E. C.

October 19th, 1864. wt.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE following Dividends (For November), have been declared, payable December 31st, to Shareholders of record December 20th, 1864:

Briggs Gold Company,

Eighth Dividend.....One Dollar per Share.

Chase Gold Company,

Third Dividend.....One Dollar per Share.

McKinley Oil Company,

Fifth Dividend.....Three per Cent

Clifton Petroleum Company,

Second Dividend.....One per Cent

Fountain Petroleum Company,

First Dividend.....One per Cent.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer, No. 81 John Street, New York.

Dec. 30, 1864-sw3t.

Lands Wanted in Eastern Kentucky.

ANY persons having lands for sale in either of the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, Letcher, Morgan or Johnson, may find a customer by addressing, with full particulars,

JOY, COE & CO., No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Dec. 20, 1864-1t.



